

these which we have quoted, that the leading journal of Europe deduces its system of evangelical Slaveholding. Of course, it must be either ignorant or knavish. And so are all those who attempt to uphold chattel Slavery as now existing, to the bitter reproach of modern civilization, by an appeal to Jewish history, or by a perversion of isolated Biblical texts. If they knew anything of the matter, they would know very well that there is no possible social iniquity, no shame and no crime which cannot be defended or extenuated in the same way. Bishop Warburton, the author of the Divine Legislation, understood pretty well, it may be supposed, the Mosaic polity, and he was almost the first man in England to demand the Abolition of Slavery. Jacob Bryant was esteemed tolerably learned in his day, and he treated with invariable contempt the notion that the Africans were under the curse of Canaan. We commend *The London Times* to a careful study of both these great writers.

FROM FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—The Accompanying Documents—The Emperor's Reference to American Affairs—The Diplomatic Correspondence—The Proposed Intervention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 16, 1863.

This is Document week. You will already have received the Imperial-throne speech—to which Mr. Dayton and Mr. Siddle both listened, probably with an equal minimum of pleasure. We have now the accompanying documents, the *Livre Jaune*. These consist, first, of a "Statement of the condition of the Empire," the joint production of all the Ministers with portfolios, corresponding nearly to the annual reports of our Secretaries of departments; secondly, of diplomatic correspondence. Speech, statement and correspondence are each rich in various themes for thought and text for comment. The therefore titular epithet of able state papers may be fitly applied to them as to the present state of the Empire and to the germinating seeds of its future, "pluck up the herbs of their sentences by pruning, eat them by reading, chafe them by musing, and make them up at length in the heat of memory by gathering them together." Your correspondent has but scant space in which to note, and that imperfectly, one theme touched on in the speech, recurring ten times in the statement, and enlarged on with unabated interest in the correspondence—the American question.

I was saying that Mr. Dayton and Mr. Siddle must probably both have listened with equal dissatisfaction to last Monday's discourse from the throne. I did not mean to say that either of those gentlemen was in the least surprised by its American paragraph. Overtimorous and sanguine Unionists and Secessionists here were. The latter especially had quite gratuitously gotten it into their heads that the Emperor had only adjourned the intimation of his sentiments on New-Year's Day to Mr. Dayton, which acquiring strength by going unanswered, would break out on Monday in a formal expression of sympathy for the prelude to imminent recognition of the C. S. A. When the American paragraph of the Speech was read of all Unionists on Monday evening, certain of them became sanguine, with a rush of whims instead of thoughts to the head, and fell to idle, hopeful horoscopy, and gratuitously ingenious interpretation. The paragraph in question is perhaps the least questionable of any in the paper of which it makes a part. Non-committal it is; occult it is not. It leaves the future open, free from impulsive menus and foolish prophecy; it states the past. "The sufferings of trading, manufacturing, commercial and industrial France, brought on by the American War, induced me first to suggest, directly to the American Government, that to propose, through concerted action of the maritime powers, the bases of a mediation, friendly in its general nature, undefined in particulars. Maritime Powers did not accept. I think still that the leading idea was a sound one, and hold to it still. I watch and wait."

With this paragraph of the speech, the exposé of the situation of the empire and the diplomatic correspondence agree in general. Detail I will refer to in the sequel, if time and space permit. In the exposé there are ten different mentions of the American war. It is brought in by the Ministers of War, of Commerce, of the Navy, of Foreign Affairs, etc., to account for embarrassments, for doings and sufferings within the purview of their various departments. Under the heading of foreign affairs, a succinct survey is given of the causes and motives, the purpose and result, of the attempt at mediation that culminated in the note of Oct. 30, 1862, coupled with the expression of the opinion, partly developed, partly plainly implied, that the purpose was just, and that its transitory unsuccess offers no argument for its final renunciation. Wait and watch for opportunity is the moral, as it were, of this paragraph.

The diplomatic correspondence (select probably) extends over 14 columns of the extra *Moniteur*, from Baron Mercier's letter of 11th February, 1862, to M. Thouvenot de Drouyn de Lhuys's letter to Baron Mercier, of 1st Dec., 1862. Its two prominent features are Gen. Butler and Mediation. Suggestion of the latter is presented by M. Thouvenot to Baron Mercier as early as "Paris," 12th June, 1862, and is steadily persisted in up to the last dispatch of Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Minister at Washington. Observe that 12th June, Paris corresponds to 25th May, Washington. Observe that unwarily, though most courteously, the French Government in all that interval holds to one conviction: The Northern United States has not, will not, cannot, militarily, overcome the Southern disunited States; that Mr. Seward's hopes and prophecies, at that date, never, in the time of them, inspired the slightest faith either in Baron Mercier or his hierarchal Chiefs; that mere fighting leads to no conclusion; that reunion is only possible through large mutual concession; that public opinion in the North is drifting toward compromise and conciliation; that much is to be hoped for this result from the Autumn elections; that an offer of mediation from France and the other Powers will be welcomed by public opinion in the North.

Very noticeable are the details of this correspondence, in respect of its exaggerated appreciation of Gen. Butler's performances in and about New Orleans. Baron Mercier's dispatches on this point are patently the editorial resume of Consul Mejan's report. The earnest pungency of them is inexplicable, to those who know that Consul Mejan is son-in-law to a Franco-American Louisiana planter, whose daughter's dowry is (was) 200 of papain-law's 1,000 slaves. *Hinc illuc lacrymæ* of Consul Mejan. Hence the animus of his reports to M. Mercier on the unexpected strength of which M. Mercier partly drew for the strength of his Butleristic dispatches. Hence the exceptional virulence and exceptional falsehood, and exceptional treachery in all kinds by the French official and non-official press of the brutal, butchering, Pro-Conseil Butler.

Jumping over numerous noticeable points in the various revelations of this (selected) diplomatic correspondence, I come to its most noticeable feature,

But to be simply just, let us admit that all the letters of resident Washington Minister and of home Minister of Foreign Affairs, are drawn up in exceptionally courteous of tone and phrase. The truly most noticeable feature of this correspondence is not a prominence, but an absence.

I have read through the fourteen columns of the *Moniteur* carefully. I must confess that I have detected no inconsistency in the French writers throughout. But what is most remarkable in all those columns is what is not in them. Not one word about Slavery directly. Not a word against it. Not a word in favor of its victims. Baron Mercier avoids the theme with more verbal care, if possible, than Mr. Seward himself. Cotton and so-called politics; material imports and exports; cotton again.

Was there ever since history began, since Esau rated his birthright on a potage scale, anything lower, meaner, worse than this?

Has God gone on a journey—and a vagrant's trip at that?

Thus Heaven, Mr. Lincoln has stuck to his purpose adumbrated in the September proclamation. His proclamation of Jan. 2, 1863, is the "big thing" not of the year, nor even of the century—it is the grandest declaration of the rights of man as man that has been edited in this world in the last 1800 and odd years. It is the complement to that neglected prayer so long ago addressed to our Father.

How long, O Lord! how long, O common sense! shall we, will we obstinately persist in not recognizing a God in history.

A word and I am done. Imperial speech, ex parte and diplomatic correspondence, looked at from a French, domestic point of view, mean this: Haste not, waste not, watch and wait—till after next Summer's elections.

In respect of French intervention in our American affairs, expect nothing sudden or theatrical. But rely upon it that the confirmed opinion of his Majesty has hitherto been, that the fight must end in a political compromise, or in a geographical separation. He has left mainly out of view the Slavery question—believing as he had from us unhappy reason to believe—that Slavery had nothing practically to do with the quarrel.

If we could only see ourselves as others see us, both friends and enemies; or, if we could only show to foreigners that we unitedly mean to do what we say.

The documents published by the French Government, as far as they relate to America, are full of teaching, of counsel, and of reproof. We have no right to complain of a sentence, of a line, in all the volume. If no large, generous, humane sentiment appears in all that correspondence, whose the fault?

By what right seek France or England to sympathize with us in the battle of Freedom against Slavery, when we qualify Freedom and justify Slavery?

Briefly resumed, the teachings of the week, perfectly conformed for the rest to the teachings of the past twelve months, are these: The Americans of the North have not the courage of their opinions, nor, consequently, chance of triumph. They are and will be beaten—till they accept defeat, and make peace on "our" terms.

Mr. Fields declared that the New York delegates would present one candidate to-morrow.

The resolution was amended so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient at this time to name a candidate to be supported for the office of the United States Senator, but that each Democratic member of the Legislature be requested to name for that office such person as he may deem proper."

After further debate the resolution was adopted.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The canons then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH INDIANS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

224 Indians Killed and Many Drowned—The Government Loss 15 Killed and 42 Wounded.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 1, 1863.

On the morning of the 29th ult., Col. Connor had a desperate battle with the Indians on Bear River, Washington Territory, 142 miles to the northward.

He killed 224, and many are supposed to be drowned. He took 175 horses, and destroyed their lodges, provisions, &c. The fight lasted four hours. Col. Connor's loss was 15 killed, with four officers, and 38 men wounded.

Three Ladies Burned to Death.

CORNING, N.Y., Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

The dwelling-house of H. C. Pool, near Tunesville, was destroyed by fire last Saturday afternoon. His wife and daughter and a Mrs. Gonzalez, whose husband was in New-York, perished in the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown. The remains of the three ladies were found near the door. Mr. Pool was absent from the house at the time the fire broke out.

Arrest of Deserters Resisted in Indiana—The Military Called On.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

The arrest of deserters in Morgan county being resisted, Col. Carrington, commander of the Union forces here, sent a squadron of cavalry there Saturday. They were met and fired on by the armed mob.

The cavalry charged, dispersed the mob, and captured the deserters and six citizens. Nobody was hurt. Considerable excitement prevails in Morgan and the adjacent counties.

The Reported Damage to the Montauk Rebel Bunting.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

The following dispatch was received to-day by the Navy Department:

FOURTH MONROE, Feb. 2, 1863.

A bearer of dispatches left Port Royal Friday noon. He says there is no truth in the report of the Montauk being disabled at Fort McAllister.

Com. Worden lay under the enemy's fire for four hours to try his vessel. The balls had no more effect upon her than so many hailstones.

Nothing had been heard of the capture of the Smith in Souda River when the dispatch messenger left.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry is still in session. To-day Brig.-Gen. Buford was examined about the expedition he led out from Warrenon Junction to the Chester Gap on the 26th of August, the object of which was, he said, to reconnoiter the enemy's position.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1863.

MR. BELL, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the last Legislature, rendered a report on the assessment law. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE SPEAKER announced the concurrence of the Senate in the joint resolution to enter into joint session for the election of United States Senator.

Messrs. Loutrel, Bestwick, Korn, Brown and Fletcher were appointed a committee on behalf of the Assembly, to draft a bill providing a hospital and asylum for wounded New-York volunteers.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library was presented.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to the State Medical Society Wednesday evening.

MR. DEAN moved to make his resolutions upon arbitrary arrests the special order for Monday evening. Carried. Adjourned.

THE CONTENT FOR U. S. SENATOR.

Republican and Democratic Caucuses—Ex-Gov. Morgan Nominated by the Republicans—The Democrats make no Nomination.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus in the Assembly chamber to-day to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator. Senator Bailey presided, and Mr. Terwilliger, Clerk of the Senate, and Mr. Cushman, Clerk of the House, acted as Secretaries. Senator Hardin and Assemblyman Mattoon were appointed Tellers.

The informal ballot stood: Edwin D. Morgan, 25; Preston King, 16; D. S. Dickinson, 15; C. B. Sedgwick, 11; D. D. Field, 7; Henry J. Raymond, 4; Ward Hunt, 4; Henry R. Selden, 1; blank, 1; whole number of votes, 86.

Mr. Post of Cayuga spoke in favor of David Dudley Field, on the ground that the other candidates had been honored already; that the times required the presence of a bold man in the United States Senate, who was ready and willing to resist violence, and boldly check the infamous schemes which would originate in Congress.

He supported Mr. Field for nomination, because, when it was all confusion here, and when weak-kneed Republicans were trembling at the results of the publication of my newspaper, being removed, the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print or publish, or permit others in my name to write, print or publish, any articles having such dangerous character, or tending to support or encourage rebellion, or tending to the support or encouragement of the rebellion, will demand myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government, the Constitution, and the Union as a faithful citizen should; and it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made as well to relate matter heretofore to be done as to relate to the conduct of the rebellion that might possibly result from the continued use of this paper, which will demand myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government, the Constitution, and the Union as a faithful citizen should; 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